THE HUNTRESS.

MRS ANNE ROYALL, Editor. ☞ EDUCATION.—*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*—JEFFERSON.☜

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THE HUNTRESS

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BY

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WASHINGTON CITY D. C

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854

Published by request.

☞ The Church and State Party holds on—mark their progress, they ought to be in the combined army—if great talkers were great fighters they might do some good. We suspect the following is from one of the christian armies.

"THE NEBRASKA BILL—NO. 1.

Have the United States Power to Prohibit Slavery in their Territories?

"The first question is, whether the People of the United States, by their agents and servants in Congress assembled, have the constitutional power to prescribe to their Territories a rule excluding Slavery. This is first to me, because up to the present moment the grossest deceptions and the miserablest delusions prevail in respect to it."

'The first question is,' &c. and the next question is, who is it that asks the question? and the next to that is, of whom is it asked? But we will finish his question, 'whether the people of the United States by their agents and servants in Congress assembled, have the constitutional power to prescribe to their Territories a rule excluding Slavery?" We answer, NO. Congress has no power to exclude or admit Slavery into any State or Territory, and of course it can not recognize or convey that power to others which it does not possess itself, it is impossible—Congress can do nothing permanent. What sort of a government would ours be by this time if it could? not much short of despotic. See how provoked they are at the Missouri question, that was a stepping-stone for them; though we do not understand it, yet their outcry against it bears strong evidence that they are loser by it, and the people are gainers.

Another thing we have a wish to be enlightened upon,—What does this writer mean further in asking, "whether the people of the United States have the constitutional power through their agents &c. to prescribe to *their* Territories a rule excluding Slavery?" And do you call yourselves the people of the United States? not by a long ways. But supposing you are only trying to draw wool over the bonafide people's eyes, endeavoring to overawe them by domineering impudence, scowling like 'Old Nick' himself—using all kind of low language, and call the most respectable people we have in the country, by every infamous name they can think of. God forbid such should be the character of the people of the United States. No: it is their own character—nor are there even of these enough to be called people of the United States if they were worthy of the honor. Cabals, conspiracies, mischief-makers, never at peace, vengeance-dealing monsters. But probably a third of the league are English, and perhaps another third Scotch, and other foreigners. Be that as it may, there are to a certainty a number of foreigners in the league, some of whom stand at the helm: and yet these insolent usurpers call them the people of the United States, and the real bonafide people the meanest of creation—that is, the men, not so the ladies—we wish to tell the truth, particularly in the present case.

And now we come to the last question. If Congress even had the power to prohibit Slavery in Territories, how do these people expect it to be done? Would they have a hand in it? they would not. The land belongs to the United States when it is settled, and the settlers wish to have a Territorial Government, they make it known to Congress, who, if they see fit, grant commissions to such men as the people of the TERRITORY—not the people of the United States—recommend, such as the Governor, Judges, U. S. Attorneys, Marshals, &c.

From the America's Own.

A CITY SKETCH.

It was only the other afternoon that I heard that question put by a little child to her mother. They were passing me, robed in the extreme of fashion—their silks rustling, and feathers in full profusion decking the little hat of the child.

They passed a girl, who—dressed in tatters, dirty as she could be, with hair matted, and eyes wild as with despair—was sitting in the dirt playing, and as the wealthy one saw her, the child inquired.

'*What kind of an animal is that, mother?*'

'Don't you know, child?'

'No!'

'Why that's a girl,' and as these words fell on my ear, they passed out of hearing. But they will never be forgotten by me, and since then, I have thought when the Future may yet reveal for both of those children. Of one common present, how different now their situation. The one, mayhap, will yet take the place of the other, and cause a new inquiry.

But God shield the innocent one. May his arm ward off the dangers accruing from the bitterness of this world's cup, and may the path, now so flower decked and beautiful, continue to be full of the sunshine whose radiance fills the heart with rapture and delight.

And for thee, dirt bedaubed, uncombed, unwashed child of *Poverty*, may the unrolling of the future's scroll, show brighter pages and purer tracery for thee. May thy calm blue eyes be full of rapture, and thy cheeks be the downy couch where roses shall nestle, thy lips be wreathed with smiles, thy steps possess lightness, thy voice gentleness, and the inner chamber of thy spirit be made a sweet sanctuary for the indwelling of holy thoughts, thy utterance be pure as the light, thy days replete with happiness, and thy end be like that of the child of God.

HAPPY MARY.

The influence of a dear young friend, whose conduct was a beautiful illustration of the faith that worketh by love, is thus described by an eye-witness—She moved about the house like a sunbeam. I heard her singing as she passed to and fro, and her mother heard her too, and said, with a fond smile, 'It is Mary, she is always the same—always happy. I do not know what I would do without her.' 'I do not know what any of us would do without Mary,' repeated her eldest daughter, and the rest echoed her words.

'Her younger brother is of a violent temper and is always quarrelling with somebody, but he never quarrels with Mary, because she will not quarrel with him, but strives to turn aside his anger by gentle words. Even her very presence has an influence over him.'

From the America's Own.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT.

BY C. JILLSON.

The Past is dead, the Present lives,
But only for a day:
And e'er we half enjoy a thought
Time bears it far away.

The Past was worthy of those men
Who lived in day gone by,
Just suited to their wants and ways
But not to you and I.

Its paths perhaps, were wisely trod
By able men of yore,
Then let us ever be content
To tread those paths no more.

Let all that sleeps, forever sleep,
In dark Oblivion's shade:
The Past has had its days and age,
Its impress has been made.

And he who wanders in the gloom
Of ages long gone by,
Will lose the present and its charms
And all his hopes will die.

Ah, this will never do for men
Who lives in this fast age,
Where telegraphs and railways claim
A place on Life's great stage.

To-DAY must be the motto now,
The present time is best,
And he who follows out this rule
Will certainly be blest.

If all could live as though to-day
Would be the very last,
'T would save this everlasting wish
To have the dreamy PAST.

☞ 'Papa can a person catch anything if he don't run after it?'

'No.'

'Well then how did you catch that cold you have got?'

'By running after your mother to bring her home from the women's rights meeting.'

We left off at Mr: HAMLIN, of Maine, Mr. H., after a few preliminary words, says,

'If it is advisable, if it is necessary, if it is desirable that an additional number of cadets should be appointed, I think that they might be appropriately designated by senators, with quite as much propriety as they are now designated by members of the House of Representatives.

But, sir, I am opposed to this section, and I am opposed to it for a reason which I think has been very well stated by the senator from Michigan. I am opposed to it because I am a sincere friend of the Academy at West Point. I believe that that school turns out annually a number amply sufficient, and more than sufficient, to answer all the demands of the government. I would vote most cheerfully, and I believe I should be acting in the line of my duty in so doing, to restrict, rather than to increase, that number. I do not desire, however, to do even that, but I would let it remain as it is.

THE SIGNAL STAR.

I'd not recall my childhood,
With all its sweet delight,
Its simple bridelike gladness,
It was always bright,
Even morning has her tear drops,
And Spring her clouded sky,
And on the fairest cradle
I've seen the shadow lie.

I'd not recall my childhood,
Though tender memories throng
Around its rosy portals,
Prelusive to life's song,
The full voiced living chorus
Is swelling round me now,
And a rosier light is resting
Upon my maiden brow.

☞ One of the most important, but one of the most difficult things for a powerful mind is to be its own master—a pond may lay quiet in a plain, but a lake wants mountains to compass and hold it in.

A PAPER FOR EVERY FAMILY.

—0—

☞ AMERICA'S OWN. ☜

—0—

Owing to the steady advance of AMERICA'S OWN, the publishers have been enabled to make arrangements that will place it ahead of any weekly published. They do not resort to the quack system of offering premiums of jewelry, books, &c., to increase the circulation, but depend upon its merits to commend it to public favor. The paper is devoted to no sect or party, it is intended as a family journal for the people of America, and it contains more readable matter than any other paper. The press, both at the North and South, speak of it in the warmest terms of commendation. It is edited by EDMUND B. CHILD and FINLEY JOHNSON.—Terms; TWO DOLLARS per year, 12 copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Address Child, Brothers, 58 Chatham street, New York, or Finley Johnson & Company, 54 South street, Baltimore, Md. Postmasters are requested to act as agents, for which services a liberal per centage will be allowed. Specimen copies sent, upon post paid applications.

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THE COMFORTER.

The philosopher Cetophilus said one day, to an afflicted lady, who had indeed cause for grief. 'Madam, the queen of England, daughter of the great Henry IV was more unhappy than you are. She was driven from her dominions, was exposed to death on the ocean, saw her royal spouse die on the scaffold.'

I am very sorry for her,' said the lady and she wept at her own misfortunes.

'But,' said the philosopher, 'call to mind the unhappy Mary Stuart: she cherished a very chaste inclination for a fine musician—but her jealous husband put him to death before her eyes. And further, her good friend and kinswoman, Elizabeth, the virgin queen, executed her upon the scaffold, after having confined her for eighteen years.'

'That was indeed cruel,' answered the lady, and began to weep more bitterly.

'You have perhaps heard,' said the comforter, 'of the beautiful Jane of Naples, who was strangled.'

'*I* have a confused recollection of her,' said the afflicted.

'*I* will relate to you,' added the other, 'the story of a sovereign, who has been dethroned within my recollection, and who unhappily closed his days on a desert island.'

'*I* know his whole history,' answered the lady.

'Well then, I will tell you of what happened to another great princess, whose education I have in part superintended. She had a lover, as do all beautiful princesses—her father once going suddenly into her apartments, surprised her lover; the lover grew angry, and the princess confused. The appearance of the young man so displeased the father, that he saluted him with a blow. The lover with a pair of tongs, returned the compliment upon the head of the father—the wound inflicted nearly cost him his life, and left a scar to accompany him to the grave. The despairing mistress leapt from her window, and was a cripple the rest of her days. The lover was condemned to death for his crime—and you may judge what were the feelings of the princess when she saw him led to the gallows. I saw her frequently while in prison—she spoke only of her misfortunes.'

'Wherefore then, may I not think of mine?' said the afflicted lady.

'Because,' said the philosopher, 'it ill becomes you to grieve when so many noble ladies have been equally or more unfortunate. Think of Hecuba, think of Niobe.'

'Ah!' said the lady, 'if I had lived in their time, and if in order to console them, you had told them of my sorrows, do you think they would listen to you?'

Within a few days of this conversation the philosopher lost an only son, and was upon the point of dying for grief.—The lady made out a list of all the kings that had ever lost their children, and sent it to the philosopher. He read it over, and found it to be correct, but did not mourn the less.

Three months after, they met again, and were astonished, each to find the other in such a pleasant humor.

From this they derived instruction, and immediately erected a monument to Time, with this inscription '*To Time, the Comforter!*'

☞ The footprint of the savage traced in the sand is sufficient to attest the presence of man to the atheist who will not recognise God, whose hand is impressed upon the entire universe.

☞ There are some that live without any design at all, and only pass in the world like straws on a river, they do not go but are carried.

☞ Private devotions and secret offices of religion are like the refreshing of a garden with the distilling and petty drops of a water pot, but addressed from the temple, is like rain from heaven.

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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854

UNITED STATES SENATE.

MARCH 23D, 1854.

PAY OF THE ARMY—WEST POINT CADETS.

The subject was the increase of the cadets, two from each State. Mr. HAMLIN is opposed to it.

"Now sir, I trust—indeed, I know—that no senator would do anything which would create a prejudice in the minds of our community against the institution by increasing the number of scholars there to an amount greater than the wants of the country absolutely require. Believing that such may be the effect of this section, and believing clearly that there are now as many cadets at the Academy as the exigencies of the country requires I shall vote to strike out the section. The senator from Maryland has moved to amend the amendment so as to strike out only the last part of the section—thus increasing the number, and only removing the responsibility of making the appointments from senators. I shall vote against that amendment, and in favor of striking out the section for the reasons which I have stated."

No doubt but Mr. Hamlin is aware of another reason which, if it still exists, is a bad, a woeful business, to be tolerated in an army.

Senator BADGER, of N. C., the Cicero of the Senate, does not seem to have the slightest knowledge of what we allude to, or he would be the last man to encourage such an institution. It appears that the members of Congress have a right to appoint cadets, and do appoint them from their districts. But hear Mr. Badger:

"I am opposed, Mr. President, to the amendment proposed by my friend from Maryland, Mr. *Pratt*, to strike out that portion of the ninth section which devolves the nomination of these officers on senators. There is a mistake on this subject. It has been said that we exercise an influence over the appointment of cadets, in virtue of our advising authority upon nominations. In point of fact, we have no real influence or control, direct or indirect, over the appointment of any officer in the army. The cadets are, in form, appointed by the head of the War Department; in effect and substance, by the respective members of the House of Representatives. The cadetship never comes here for confirmation. As soon as cadets have gone through their course at the Academy, and are discharged from that institution, they pass into the army, under regulations having the force of law; and when they are nominated to us by the President, the *President* has no more discretion in making the nomination than we have in advising and consenting to it. It is a regular nomination under the authority of law, and the nomination by the President, and the confirmation by the Senate, are mere matters of form, so that, with regard to the strictly regular army, it is undoubtedly true, as our law stands, that all the officers are practically appointed by the House of Representatives. They are not appointed by that House as a House, but they are severally appointed by the respective members of the House."

He further says:

"Now sir, I wish to say a word upon the idea suggested by my friend from Maryland, who first spoke on this subject—Mr *Pearce*—and which he did not exactly carry out, as to the propriety of these appointments. The selections made by the members of the House of Representatives are necessarily made from their districts. Then the persons in the respective districts, who, for whatever reason, have influence with or control over the member, receive these appointments. Then the President has a certain number, ten, I think it is, of cadets to appoint at large, the object being that he may look through the nation, and select those persons who, either on account of their own merits or the services of their fathers, may have particular claims upon the country to be provided for.

Now sir, what we want in order to carry out the system, (whether it was right or wrong when it was originated,) is to give to the members of this body nominations by which the States at large may be respectively provided for, as now the President looks through the whole nation, and provides for those having claims upon the whole body, and the members of the House of Representatives attend to the claims of individuals in their districts. The system has been adopted, and I think we ought to carry it out; and the only other step we could take with propriety would be to undo it altogether. If it stands in regard to the House, I think it ought to be extended to the Senate."

Mr. Badger like all men of talents, watches with care for the missing links of the chain, in the speech of his opponent, and supplys them with great ease and rapidity, herein lies his mental powers. He thinks the Senate ought to have a hand in it, [vide the last line) not if it serves them as it seems to be about serving Revolutionary Claims, particularly for interest.

Hon. John Pettit speaks next—he goes over the whole ground rough shod, the 9th section included.

"To stir, to rouse, to shake the soul, *he comes*."—Pope.

Here we have a Western speech and Western independence. Mr. Pettit agrees with the Senate in everything but the 9th section, and goes much farther than any member. He approves of—or at least does not object to the institution in any point, but he wants better schools and seminaries, and more of them, (he is right there, for we have nothing like schools.] On this point, he says—

"Undoubtedly they are made thorough engineers, thorough soldiers, and thorough officers. I have no question that the school is as good a one as can exist in this country, or as exists in any other but I have yet been unable to find a good reason for the education of one class of your officers at the expense of the government, and the neglect and refusal to educate another class. Now sir, I mean to reflect no disparagement upon the head of the nation, or any of his immediate counsellors, nor upon any of the senators or any of the representatives in the other House, nor upon any of the judiciary, nor upon the legal learning of the Attorney General, or the district attorneys, or other officers who are employed by this government; but I have yet to learn, or yet to be convinced, why it is not of as much importance to the United States, and to the advantage, interest, advancement, and safety of the country generally, to educate one class of officers as another. Why do you not establish a school at which you shall keep a class of young men constantly educating, from whom shall come all your Presidents, all your Secretaries of State, of War, of the Navy, of the Treasury, and of the Interior, and all your Attorneys General and Postmasters General? Why do you not establish a school for the education of your judiciary—your Supreme, circuit, and district judges? Why do you not establish a diplomatic school?"

Our schools are worse than none, if all were known. He has a whole column of the Union, on the subject, as spicy as you please, and will probably do some good. He is a man of no common mind—we are sorry we have so little room for this portion of the army bill, concluding Mr Pettit's speech, with the following—

"If you fasten upon the country a school for the education of senators; say it not be possible there will be a more learned body—I say it with all deference—than the Senate has ever had here? And so with the House of Representatives, and so with the Executive himself."

Senators Butler, Cass, Shields, and Dodge of Iowa, likewise partook in the debate, but none of them said much, with the exception of Gen. Cass, who spoke with much judgment—he dropped a few hints which none but those in the secret would understand.

Meantime Senator Mason of Va. another able man, was in a peck of troubles, that he could not get to stop the debate and go into Executive session. We should have been glad to have heard his sentiments upon the subject, but they were all but one or two against that terrible 9th section.

We had a short speech of Senator Pratt's of Maryland, in the same paper, it was quite to the purpose, we cut the part out, but when we came to look for it, it was *non est*. It was objected by Mr. Pratt, that the President should have the power to choose ten cadets every two years, which in a few years would give him as many as the House of Representatives: Hon. Senator Pearce spoke likewise, but his speech was lost at the same time. His country however, may rely upon him whenever danger threatens.—We have never heard the result of the bill, or whether it be settled yet or not, we should 'like to.'

More of West Point.

Would it not surprise the nations should a civil war break out in our country, to find these cadets arrayed against it? after all the cost and trouble it has been at to train them up for the United States Army! We hope such a horrid spectacle may never occur, but as we are acquainted with a small but very important portion of the history of West Point it is at the service of the public.

After spending about a year in Washington, we set out in October, 1824, on our travels Northward, stopping at all the principal towns till we reached New York, where we spent the winter. During our stay in New York we became acquainted with a number of the most intelligent people in the city, especially literary characters, and all insisted upon our visiting West Point. 'O, Mrs. R. you must not think of passing it by—it is a paradise, the music is so fine, and the scenery is so beautiful.' We went, and found everything more than verified. It is only a few miles from the city, on a narrow plain, bounded by the beautiful Hudson on one side and a rough mountain on the other, with Fort Putnam in view, upon the side of it. The evening we arrived was serene, and the cadets were just going on parade: but as we were entering the boarding-house, we found at the front door a gentleman who, held us spellbound—his angelic smile, his kind salutation, the bright radiance that overspread his countenance, he was almost super-human. This was Col. Worth! He excused himself and went off to attend to the parade; he had not reached the place before our ears were saluted with the most heavenly music, the echo from Mount Putnam and the smooth flowing Hudson enhanced the charm, and then to see their graceful step and their waving plumes, as they marched home two and two—their polite bows as they passed us was enchanting.

Briefly, the professors were equal to Col. W. and the cadets and officers formed the best societies we ever met with. We were getting subscribers then for three books, this was in 1824—in the course of a year, two were published, the first, (Sketches) very popular, sold out very quick, and we sent those to West Point, for which the gentlemen had subscribed, and they sent us the money.

Some time after this we sent the other book, but receiving no answer, we fixed upon the day of examination to call at West Point, on our way to Saratoga—but alas! what a falling off was here. The officers, cadets, and visitors being engaged on duty, we stepped over to the clergyman's and took him his book—knocked at the door, no answer—knocked at all the doors—heard them washing the dishes. Laying the book down at the front door, we returned to the house.—One of the visitors, a member of Congress from Vermont, quite a funny fellow was sitting under a shade watching us, he laughed and said, 'they are hard to persuade.'

Early in the afternoon, one of the cadets having got through his examination, came into the room where we were sitting with some ladies: he was panting and wiping the perspiration from his face, and saluting the ladies; one of the ladies who seemed to be a relative, and had just come from listening to a speech he made, observed, 'Mr. ——' whom we heard afterwards was the principal of the Board and a Presbyterian minister—'was much pleased with you,' such as 'go forth my son, and fight the battles of the Lord.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I shall be true to the Lord and fight his battles.' He was a stout young man, a great fanatic, and mad as we heard, intended for the church.

We sat up till ten o'clock in Col. Worth's room, waiting for him—he handed us the change, and began to unbuckle his sword belt, observing, 'I have to start for New York immediately!' The next morning we went and took up the book where it was still lying on the steps, and called on the lady of Col. ——, and questioned her about the said change in every thing at the Point. 'Oh madam, speak low, we dare not say our life is our own. There came steamboat loads of Missionaries with Tracts and books, and took the management of the cadets, since you were here. They must pay so much to support the gospel, stopped the music,' or tried to do so, we forget, 'it was a sin to wear feathers in their caps and all that.'

We published their wicked doings, and Mr. Adams who was President then, had them all turned away, said the school was for the *Army*, not for the Gospel. But the next news we heard they were back again, worse than ever, so we were informed by one of the officers who could not stand it. They opened dram-shops, fancy stores, to catch the pennies from the cadets. Insulted the professors, and even servants, the housekeeper, and the President, who left the place. What they are doing now we cannot say, we have not heard from them in some years.

MR. PEABODY.

We are sorry to impose on this amiable man so often as we do; now again he has to send on our rent. The gentleman we mean, is an officer in the Exchange Bank of this city; our landlord, the next best to him, lived in Baltimore, and is much pleased. But the best reward of Mr. P. is the kindness of the act. God bless him. We shall speak of all when we are done with the Blueskins.

THE SIGNAL STAR.

I'd not recall my childhood,
With all its sweet delight,
Its simple brideslike gladness,
It was always bright,
Even morning has her tear drops,
And Spring her clouded sky,
And on the fairest cradle
I've seen the shadow lie.

I'd not recall my childhood,
Though tender memories throng
Around its rosy portals,
Prelusive to life's song,
The full voiced living chorus
Is swelling round me now,
And a rosier light is resting
Upon my maiden brow.

☞ Hans, how is your business now?'
'Oh so better as it was.'
'How so?'
'Shut your eyes and listen mit me. Vell, de first night I opens the der store, I counts der monies, and finds it six right—von tollar was gone. Vell, de next night I count him, and dere be two tollars gone. De third night I count him, and dere be tree dollars gone, and vat does yer tink I does den?'
'I can't say—what?'
'Vy, I did not count him any more, and he comes out shoost right ever since.'

☞ The fellow who was 'out of church,' has ordered a new supply.

☞ The charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicity its salutary shame.

☞ More persons fall out concerning the right road to heaven, than ever get to the end of their journey.

☞ 'Love your neighbor as yourself.' William Henry says he does, and more than ever since Lizzie Jones lives next door.

☞ To be invisibly good is as god-like as to be invisibly evil is diabolical.

Oh doant you remember Ole Towzer, Ben Colt,
Old Towzer whose hare was so fine,
He used to wag his tale in the front yard grote,
Til a 'Star' kill him off with Strichnine.

THE SCHOOLMATE, a Monthly Reader for School and Home Instruction of Youth A. R. Phippen, editor. Published by Geo. Savage, monthly, 22 John st., New York. Terms per annum, One Dollar, in advance, single copies, 10 cents.

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It is our intention to continue the publicationin paper monthly for a time, and to insert thereinmouth.ally, a list of all the publications issued

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"Seeing what a cure it effected on him, I was induced to apply it to a scrofulous sore on my nose which was much inflamed and ulcerated, having discharged matter for six years. To my surprise and astonishment, by the use one box, the ulcer was healed and the cavity is filling out."

NEW FAMILY MANUAL,

OR

AN INDISPENSABLE ASSISTANT,

Being a companion for the Sister, Mother, & Wife. Containing more information for the price than any other work upon the subject. Here are the very best directions for the behavior and etiquette of Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies' Toilette Table, directions for managing canary birds, also safe directions for the management of Children, instructions for ladies under various circumstances—a great variety of valuable recipes, forming a complete system of Family Medicine. Thus enabling each person to become his or her own physician—to which is added one of the best systems of Cookery ever published. Many of these recipes are entirely new and should be in the possession of every person in the land.

THE ATLAS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By HERRICK & ROPES.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

(No 111 Nassau street) New York.

TERMS.—To Mail subscribers, Two Dollars per ann, invariable in advance. No paper is continued longer than paid, nor is any paper sent from this office before it is paid for. In order to afford the paper at the extremely low price which we do, a strict adherence to this rule is absolutely necessary.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1854

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Postmasters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

A New Arrangement. Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

☞ Of course we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired of being a strictly moral paper, not ridiculously squeamish and straight-laced, but really and truly moral; such as may be taken into the family circle without fear. Advertisements of an improper character shall be as heretofore, gorgously excluded.

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4 COPIES,	5 per annum
8 (And one to Agent, or getter up of the Club	10,0
15 do do	do 15,00
20 do do	do 20,00

DEACON & PETERSON, No 66 South third Street, Philadelphia.

THE MUSICAL WORLD AND NEW YORK MUSICAL TIMES,

Oliver Dyer and Richard Storrs Willis.

Delivered to New York and Brooklyn Subscribers at $3 per annum, payable (inflexibly,) in advance.

One copy will be sent by mail for			$3
Two copies	do	do	5
Five copies	do	do	10
Ten copies	do	do	20

Any person that sends us a club of ten subscribers will receive an extra copy for his trouble.

All communications must be addressed post paid, to DYER & WILLIS, publishers of the Musical World & Times No. 257 Broadway, New York.

Subscribers in this city, Harlem, Williamsbug, Brooklyn, Jersey city & State in Island are served by regular carriers at one shilling per month, or three cent per copy.

JOHN F. CALLAN, DRUGGIST.

J F.Callan Esq. has returned to his old stand. Mr. C. keeps an extensive supply of the best Medicines just imported, and all sorts of Garden Seeds, both culinary and flowers, with the rarest plants and shrubs from every part of the world.

If our friends now in Congress, wish to procure anything rare and beautiful, they will find it at Mr. J. F. Callan's, and will moreover find just such a man as they like—an Israelite, in whom there is no guile.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt rheum pimples on the face &c., together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq. one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of N. York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

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Alexander Montgomery,

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL;

Cure of Nervous Diseases.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once retraced, revivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom, or an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright, buoyant, active; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the Medicinal wonder of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

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It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for Nervous, Head, and Mind Complaints; it is the mental physic long sought for, and never before found, the only natural agent that can administer to a mind diseased. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the emaciated, renew the health of those who have destroyed it, induce continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

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J. A. F. TODTSCHINDER, Grocery and Liquor store, Maryland Avenue, Capitol Hill

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DR. PETTIT'S

AMERICAN EYE SALVE,

SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY

FOR DISEASED EYES,

For Inflammation of that delicate Organ, whether acute or Chronic—for Egyptian Ophthalmia—Atony of the Optic Nerve—Granulations of the Lids—Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands and weakness of Vision from any cause

Dr. J. PETTIT, a member of the Medical Society of Onondago, Co. N York, and for forty years a successful practitioner of medicine, has by actual experiment, and a series of practice in a variety of diseases of the age, discovered a scientific apportionment of ingredients, combining *soothing, healing, and strengthening properties*, that have resulted in effecting many Astonishing Cures, and have secured to the AMERICAN EYE SALVE, a deserved renown, *unequalled in the history of any similar preparation.*

The AMERICAN EYE SALVE is recommended with perfect confidence to all who are troubled with weaker sore eyes, whether caused by acute or chronic inflamation,—of *scrofula origin—weakness or defective* anison—diseased *state of the optic nerve.*

Irving Hotel, Washington D. C.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken charge of this large and well known establishment, which has been completely and elegantly refitted and refurnished in every department. Having had charge for a long time of Frenchs hotel norfolk, and the hotel at Old Point, and being experienced in all the details requisite to form a hotel of the first class, he assures the public that every thing will be made to render the Irving in every respect deserving of their confidence and support. D. D. Farren.

GEORGE HILBUS,

MUSICAL DEPOT

Takes this method to inform the citizens and strangers that he has now a complete and general assortment of Musical Instruments, and musical merchandize, consisting of Guitars of the finest tone and finish. Violins, imitations from the old masters; together with a large assortment of Accordeons, Flutina, Flutes, Fifes, Violin Bows, Banjos, Tambourines, &c.

NOW GET UP YOUR CLUBS FOR THE NEW YEAR OF M'MAKIN'S MODEL AMERICAN COURIER.

AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

The worldwide reputation of the Model American Courier, for Literary, Moral and miscellaneous excellence, leaves the Publisher nothing to promise and nothing to fear in a comparison with any of its host of imitators in almost every Atlantic city. He would simply state that, determined to keep in the van of enterprise and liberality, he has made arrangements to give increased interest to the columns of the Courier, which has long been acknowledged as

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER EXTANT!

Among the attractions of the year 1854, will be Original American Tales, by distinguished authors—Original Sketches, Letters from Abroad, Original Poems, First Republications of choice English Literature; both prose and poetry—copious Extracts from the London 'Merry Satirists'—'Communipaw's' Epistles, &c. &c.

TERMS.

☞ The terms of the American Courier for a single year are Two Dollars per annum—but in order to continue its immense circulation, the Publisher still proposes to Clubs or Companies the following terms, the best ever offered! Payment invariably in advance.

Two copies one year or one copy two years,		$3
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Eight	" and one for the Agent,	10
Thirteen	" "	15
Twenty	" "	20

☞ Members of old clubs are perfectly eligible to the offers to new ones, when they renew in clubs, and pay in full directly to this office, either personally or by mail and not to an agent or third person.

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All orders must be addressed, post paid,
ANDREW M'MAKIN,
No. 141 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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BY H. WILSON
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Announcement of forthcoming works (consisting of the titles thereof, style, No. of Vols., No. of pages, author's name, style of binding, name and address of publisher, and price, not exceeding eight lines,) —$1,00

The above named particulars of all large and small works published within the current month are inserted gratuitously upon being forwarded to the Publisher, post paid. Published fishers will confer a favor by furnishing these particulars)

Advertisements over six lines, or less,
Advertisements over sixteen lines, at the rate of 6 1-4 cents per line.

All communications must be post paid

TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS

On the seventh page of this sheet is a list of all publications issued by the different publishing houses in the U. States, during the month ending March 31 1851, of which we have been able to procure any information with such particulars as have been communicated to us.

It is our intention to continue the publication in paper monthly for a time, and to insert therein month.ly, a list of all the publications issued

"Seeing what a cure it effected on him, I was induced to apply it to a SCROFULOUS SORE OF MY NOSE which was much inflamed and ulcerated, having discharged matter for six years. To my surprise and astonishment, *by the use one box, the ulcer was healed and the cavity is filling out.*'

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FOR DISEASED EYES,

For Inflammation of that delicate Organ, whether acute or Chronic—for Egyptian Ophthalmia—Atony of the Optic Nerve—Granulations of the Lids—Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands and weakness of Vision from any cause

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